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SECURITY INFORMATION

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 50X1-HUM

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Ministry of Defense

1. The Ministry of Defense is located in a 4-story building, approximately 150 x 150 meters, with an interior court, at 3 Vasil Levski Street, Sofia. The main entrance is in the center of the building and opens on Levski Street; there are two side entrances guarded by army sentinels. On the roof of the building there are four radio antennas approximately 10 meters long. The Ministry is connected by a passage to the tomb of Georgi Dimitrov. Passages also connect the tomb with the former royal palace, the national bank, and the new headquarters of the Communist Party which are under construction.

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2. The present Minister of Defense is General Petur Panchevski. [redacted] In 1930, Panchevski took refuge in the USSR where he allegedly attended a Soviet military academy. In 1948, Panchevski returned to Bulgaria and took command of the Pleven garrison; he has been Minister of Defense since the end of 1950 or the beginning of 1951. b6 b7C

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3. The former Minister of Defense was Georgi Damyanov [redacted] who is at present president of Parliament. Damyanov spent some time in the USSR and returned to Bulgaria in 1948. 5

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4. In August 1950, unidentified offices of the Ministry of Defense were transferred to Pleven during the period in which Bulgarian public opinion was aroused by an alleged intention on the part of Yugoslavia to invade the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria. According to rumors circulating in Sofia at the time of the transfer, important officials were being transferred.

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Army Commands

6. As of July 1951, the Plovdiv Divisional Command was located in the same building as the Plovdiv Civil Court which is in the center of the city.
7. As of the spring of 1951, the Shumen Divisional Command was located in a 4-story building, approximately 40 x 20 meters, on the former Osveboditel Boulevard near the civil court.
8. As of May 1951, the Varna Divisional Command was located in a 4-story building with an area of 800 square meters, situated in the center of the city in front of the cathedral and the national theater.
9. As of June 1951, the Pleven Divisional Command was located in a 3-story, U-shaped building, having an area of approximately 800 square meters, situated in the principal and central square of Pleven opposite the municipal palace. Until July 1951, the commander of the division at Pleven was Lieutenant General Slavcho Trunski and a partisan hero of the last war. Trunski was arrested 24 July 1951 together with approximately 100 others because of manifestations contrary to the regime; he is presently interned at the military prison of Slivnitsa.
10. As of the spring of 1951, the Samokov Infantry Regiment Command was located in a 3-story building, approximately 40 x 20 meters, situated in the center of the city in a square where the principal streets converge. In the front of the building are two entrances over which is written "Infantry Regiment Command".

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11. As of the spring of 1951, the Samokov Artillery Regiment Command was located in the same building as the Infantry Regiment Command. The entrance is also the same.
12. As of the spring of 1951, the Samokov Tank Regiment Command was located in the same building as the Infantry Regiment Command and the Artillery Regiment Command. However, it has its own entrance facing the square. This command was transferred from Sofia in 1948.

Militia Headquarters in Sofia

13. As of July 1951, the militia headquarters occupied a 7-story building, approximately 45 x 30 meters, which was formerly the offices of the Trieste Insurance Company, located at 5 Moskovska Street, Sofia. The militia is a branch of the Ministry of the Interior.
14. [redacted] the commander and vice-commander of the militia also occupy the same positions in the Durzhavna Sigurnost (State Security). In January-February 1951, the commander of the militia and the vice-commander, Dimitur Georgiev [redacted] were arrested for illegally issuing exit visas to Bulgarian citizens of Jewish and Macedonian origin. Together with the latter two men, and for the same reasons, 40 other persons, among whom were officers and civilian employees of the militia, were also arrested.
15. When the militia was constituted, at the end of 1949 or the beginning of 1950, the commander was General Khristozov [redacted] who later became Minister of the Interior and Minister of Food and Supply. In June 1951, Khristozov was arrested for failure to fulfill the production quota. Allegedly, Khristozov was the real organizer of the militia.
16. On the ground floor of the militia headquarters there is an office for special permits, where permits for entering factories, mines, shipyards, military zones, et cetera, are issued. The head of this office is a certain Svetkov, 38 to 40 years old.
17. As of July 1951, the militia command of the First Sofia Precinct was located in a 4-story civilian home, approximately 2,500 to 3,000 square meters in size, situated at 79 Dondukov Street, where the latter meets the Stalingrad Boulevard (formerly Stoylov Boulevard), Sofia. A section of militia from the First Precinct is housed in the same building (See section on troops). The commander of the militia for the First Sofia Precinct is a colonel, and the vice-commander is Major Nikola Shopkov, 38 years old.
18. As of July 1951, the militia command of the Second Sofia Precinct was located in a 4-story house, approximately 40 x 20 meters, situated in Solni Pazar Street at the corner of Triusi Street. In the lot behind the house are two other buildings which are used as quarters for a militia unit of the Second Precinct (See section on troops).
19. As of July 1951, the militia headquarters for the Third Sofia Precinct was a 4-story house at 5 Marin Drinov Street. A militia unit for this precinct (See section on troops) is quartered in three smaller houses nearby.

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20. As of July 1951, the militia headquarters for the Fourth Sofia Precinct were located in a 4-story building, formerly a civilian house, at 123 or 125 Krumpopov Street (formerly Yumrukshal Street). Three smaller adjacent buildings are used as quarters for a militia unit belonging to the same precinct (See section on troops).
21. As of July 1951, the militia headquarters for the Fifth Sofia Precinct were located in a 4-story building on Stefan Vatev Street. A militia unit for this precinct is quartered in three smaller adjacent buildings (See section on troops).
22. As of July 1951, militia headquarters for the Sixth Sofia Precinct were located in a 4-story building, formerly a civilian house, at 153 IX September Street. A militia unit for this precinct was also quartered here (See section on troops).
23. As of July 1951, militia headquarters for the Seventh Sofia Precinct were located in a 4-story building, approximately 100 x 25 meters, formerly occupied by the Araf tobacco factory, on Aleksandur Stambolitski Street (formerly known as Klementina Street). A militia unit for this precinct is quartered in this and smaller buildings, formerly tobacco warehouses.
24. As of the spring of 1951, the railroad militia headquarters in Gorna Oryakhovitsa were located in a 3-story building near the station which was formerly occupied by railroad workers. The commanding officer was a colonel. In the basement there were cells which had a total capacity of 30 persons.

Direktsiya Na Trudova Povinnost (Labor Service Administration)

25. The trudovak headquarters is in a 5-story building on Izar Krum Street, at the corner of Izar Shisman Street, Sofia. Prior to the early part of 1950, headquarters had been located in the Ministry of Public Works building. The Administration is subordinate to the Ministry of Defense.
26. The trudovak commander is General Vinarov, [redacted] a former officer in the Royal Bulgarian Army, who was in the USSR in 1947-1948. Vinarov lives on the fourth floor at 54 Glaston Street, Sofia. He has been in command of the trudovaks since the beginning of 1949.
27. General Ivanov Blagov was Vinarov's predecessor as commander of the trudovaks. Blagov immigrated to the USSR a long time ago as a mason and returned with the Soviet troops during the Second World War. He has subsequently directed the Ministry of Public Works.
28. The Administration personnel consists of approximately 500 persons, including officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men. The trudovaks are employed in work which does not require any special skill, such as levelling the ground for road building, digging tunnels, transporting material, excavating for hydraulic installations, etc. Any state building enterprise can request the use of such units and must pay a total daily sum in accordance with the number of men required for the job.

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29. Labor unit headquarters receive the following per capita sums from enterprises employing trudovaks:
- a. Enlisted men: 350 leva per day, 10 percent of which goes to the worker;
 - b. Non-commissioned officers: 380-420 leva per day, 10 percent of which goes to the worker; and
 - c. Officers: pay system is not known.

Military Railroad Corps (Voenen Zheleznoputnya)

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30. The Military Railroad Corps was located on Opalchenska Street, Sofia. This corps was organized in 1942 under the German occupation.
31. The units are composed of young men of tried political loyalty, who are usually employed by the Bulgarian railroads at the end of their enlistment term. The men get their training with civilian personnel in all branches of railroading. For example, one may often see at the side of the engineer and fireman in a locomotive two youths in uniform who are being trained for these specific jobs.
32. The uniform of the military railroad corps is identical with that of the army; the shoulder boards have the winged wheel which is the insignia of the State railroads.

Troops

33. As of July 1951, an infantry regiment occupied the barracks formerly belonging to 6 Infantry Regiment on Patriar Effimi Street in Sofia, at the corner of Stalin and Fredrik Nansen Streets. The premises cover an area of approximately 800 x 600 meters.
34. The following weapons were noted:
- a. Ordinary repeating rifles;
 - b. PPSH submachine guns; and
 - c. Submachine guns

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35. As of July 1951, an unidentified infantry regiment was quartered in barracks adjacent to those mentioned above. The principal entrance was on Fredrik Nansen Street. The premises cover an area of approximately 600 x 400 meters, consisting of five or six 3-story buildings, about 80 x 20 meters each. About 20 Opel Blitz trucks were noted.
36. As of July 1951, an unidentified infantry regiment occupied barracks consisting of four 3-story buildings approximately 500 meters from 9 September Street, Sofia.

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37. As of the fall of 1950, an unidentified infantry regiment occupied old barracks on the outskirts of Burgas approximately 800 meters north of the railroad station.
38. As of the fall of 1950, an unidentified infantry regiment was quartered in barracks in the southern outskirts of Burgas, west of the road to Sopot.
39. As of the fall of 1950, an unidentified infantry regiment was quartered in old barracks, in premises approximately 500 x 300 meters, near the railroad station of Elkhovo.
40. As of the winter of 1950, an unidentified infantry regiment was located in barracks halfway between the city of Karnobat and the railroad station. The distance between the city and the station is approximately 1,200 meters.
41. As of January 1951, an unidentified motorized infantry regiment was quartered in barracks, which had an area of approximately 600 x 500 meters, in the outskirts of Sliven, 300 meters north of the railroad station. Informant observed Citroen and Opel Blitz trucks.
42. As of March 1951, an unidentified motorized infantry regiment was quartered in old barracks, including an area of approximately 1,000 x 600 meters, in the outskirts of Stara Zagora directly west of the highway to Zvezdovo. Informant observed ZIS, Man, and Opel Blitz vehicles.
43. As of March 1951, an unidentified motorized infantry regiment was quartered in barracks, built in 1925-1930, on the outskirts of Stara Zagora directly west of the highway to Chirpan. [redacted] approximately 50X1-HUM
40 3-ton Citroen vehicles.
44. As of the spring of 1951, an unidentified infantry regiment was quartered in barracks, covering an area of approximately 500 x 400 meters, in the outskirts of Kazanluk north of the road to Karlovo.
45. As of December 1950, an unidentified infantry regiment was quartered in barracks, in an area approximately 700 x 500 meters, on the outskirts of Karlovo directly south of the road to Sopot.
46. As of December 1950, an unidentified infantry regiment occupied barracks north of the highway from Karlovo to Sopot, 300 meters east (towards the inhabited area) of the above-mentioned barracks. The barracks were old and stretched over an area of approximately 700 x 500 meters.
47. As of March 1951, an unidentified infantry regiment was quartered in barracks in the northeastern outskirts of Borisovgrad.
48. As of March 1951, an unidentified motorized infantry regiment occupied barracks located between the Kurdzhali railroad station and the outskirts of the inhabited area of Kurdzhali. The premises covered an area approximately 800 x 250 meters. [redacted] approximately 50X1-HUM
50 ZIS, Man, and Opel Blitz trucks.

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49. As of February 1951, an unidentified infantry regiment was allegedly stationed in Devin, according to friends of informant who lived in Devin.
50. As of July 1951, an unidentified infantry regiment occupied old barracks in the western outskirts of Plovdiv.
51. As of July 1951, an unidentified infantry regiment was quartered in old barracks on the western outskirts of Plovdiv opposite the above-mentioned barracks.
52. As of June 1951, an unidentified motorized infantry regiment was quartered in old barracks, approximately 600 x 600 meters, on the western outskirts of Pazardzhik on the road to Saran'ovo. [] ZIS and Opel Blitz vehicles. 50X1-HUM
53. As of the fall of 1950, an unidentified infantry regiment was quartered in old barracks, approximately 600 x 300 meters, between the city of Tolbukhin and the main railroad station which is approximately 700 meters from the city.
54. As of May 1951, an unidentified motorized infantry regiment was quartered in old barracks on the western outskirts of Varna, directly north of the road to Devnya. Some motor vehicles were noted, most of which were 3-ton Citroens.
55. As of May 1951, an unidentified infantry regiment was quartered in barracks on the northeastern outskirts of Varna on the highway to Sveti Konstantin; the barracks were on the north side of the highway.
56. As of January 1951, an unidentified infantry regiment was in Ruse, quartered in old barracks east of the highway to Razgrad. The barracks occupied an area of approximately 800 x 200 meters.
57. As of January 1950, an unidentified infantry regiment was quartered in old barracks, in an area approximately 600 x 500 meters, on the southwestern outskirts of Ruse, west of the road to Byala.
58. As of the spring of 1951, an unidentified infantry regiment was quartered in old Turkish barracks in the center of Shumen on a natural elevation. The barracks are reached by a flight of steps starting at the Military Square. A second infantry regiment is also quartered here.
59. [] as of the fall of 1950, an unidentified infantry regiment was stationed in Turgovishte. 50X1-HUM
60. As of the spring of 1950, an unidentified infantry regiment was quartered in old barracks on the outskirts of Sevlievo west of the road to Gabrovo.
61. As of the spring of 1951, an unidentified infantry regiment was quartered in old barracks on the outskirts of Gabrovo north of the road to Tryavna.
62. As of the spring of 1951, an unidentified infantry regiment was quartered in barracks on the southern outskirts of Turnovo in the Mare Pole square. The barracks are old, but were reconstructed in 1938-1940 and consist of 14 to 16 3-story buildings, occupying an area of approximately 1,500 x 800 meters. A second infantry regiment is also quartered here.

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63. As of June 1951, an unidentified infantry regiment, subordinate to the divisional command in Pleven, was quartered in barracks built in 1936-1942 near Aailaka Park on the southern outskirts of Pleven east of the road to Bryastovets.
64. As of June 1951, an unidentified infantry regiment, subordinate to the Pleven divisional command, was quartered in old barracks on the northern outskirts of Pleven, south of the railroad, approximately half way between the old and the new stations.
65. As of May 1951, an unidentified motorized infantry regiment of approximately 1,200 men was quartered in barracks, approximately 400 x 300 meters, built in 1939-1940 on the outskirts of Byala Slatina west of the road to Turnava. Approximately 40 ZIS and Opel Blitz motor vehicles were observed.
66. As of June 1951, an unidentified infantry regiment was quartered in the former gymnasium school building in the center of Bryagovo. The regiment was transferred to Bryagovo in the fall of 1950, and the gymnasium was transferred to Gumzovo.
67. As of May 1951, an unidentified infantry regiment occupied old barracks on an area approximately 800 x 800 meters, on the outskirts of Cherven Bryag east of the road to Lukovit.
68. As of June 1951, an unidentified infantry regiment was quartered in old barracks in the northwestern outskirts of Lom, 200 meters south of the south bank of the Danube.
69. As of June 1951, an unidentified infantry regiment was quartered in barracks on the southern outskirts of Vidin, 20 to 30 meters from the west bank of the Danube.
70. As of April 1951, an unidentified infantry regiment was quartered in old barracks, area approximately 800 x 500 meters, on the southern outskirts of the inhabited area of Radomir east of the road to Kyustendil.
71. As of April 1951, an unidentified infantry regiment occupied old barracks in the northeast sector of Radomir on the road to Pernik.
72. As of the spring of 1949, an unidentified infantry regiment occupied old barracks, reconstructed in 1946-1947, on the northern outskirts of the inhabited area of Nevrokop directly east of the highway to Dobrinishta.
73. As of May 1950, an unidentified infantry regiment occupied barracks, partly old and partly recently-built, on the southern outskirts of the inhabited area of Dupnitsa west of the highway to Rila. The barracks included:
 - a. Three old 2-story buildings with basements;
 - b. Two 2-story buildings, approximately 35 x 19 meters, built in 1934-1935; and
 - c. One small ammunition depot and armory, half-buried in the rocky slope of a hill.

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74. As of the spring of 1951, an unidentified infantry regiment was located in barracks approximately 1,500 meters southwest of Samokov on the road to Govedarts, approximately 12 kilometers southwest of Samokov. The barracks comprise approximately ten 1- and 2-story buildings, on grounds approximately 1,000 x 1,000 meters in area. A Bulgarian artillery regiment is also quartered in the same location.
75. As of July 1951, an unidentified infantry regiment (?) occupied 40 to 45 small 1-story buildings in Georgi Dimitrov (formerly a vacation resort for children, built in 1946-1949) directly west of the highway to Samokov. The unit has been there since May or June 1950. [redacted] this [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted] is a recruit training center, because Soviet officer instructors are allegedly stationed there [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted] The barracks have concrete foundations and brick walls, unplastered outside; they were built by voluntary labor brigades in 1949-1950. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
76. As of the fall of 1950, an unidentified infantry unit was quartered in old barracks on the northeastern outskirts of the inhabited area of Yambol, on the highway to Karnobat.
77. As of February 1951, an unidentified unit of approximately 400 men occupied barracks on the northern outskirts of the inhabited area of Momchilgrad, on the highway to Kurdzhali. The unit occupies an approximate area of 300 x 250 meters.
78. As of March 1951, an unidentified infantry unit of 500-600 men was quartered in barracks built in 1932-1934 on the northern outskirts of Khaskovo, on the highway to Rakovski (now known as Dimitrograd).
79. As of February 1951, an unidentified unit of 400-500 men occupied old barracks on the outskirts of Smolyan, directly south of the highway to Raykovo. The grounds are approximately 300 x 250 meters.
80. As of February 1951, an unidentified infantry unit of approximately 600 men occupied old barracks on the outskirts of Zlatograd on the highway to Rudozem.
81. As of February 1951, an unidentified infantry unit of approximately 300 men was quartered in barracks in the center of Chepelare. The unit has been there since 1947.
82. As of the fall of 1950, an unidentified infantry unit, strength unknown, was quartered in old barracks on the outskirts of Razgrad, on the highway to Samuil.
83. As of the fall of 1950, an unidentified infantry unit, strength unknown, occupied large old barracks on the western outskirts of Popevo.
84. As of the spring of 1950, an unidentified infantry unit, strength unknown, occupied a number of old barracks on the northern outskirts of Svishtov.
85. As of the spring of 1951, an infantry unit of 200-300 men was quartered in two 4-story buildings formerly occupied by railroad workers, directly behind and south of the Gorna Oryakovitsa railroad station.

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86. As of April 1951, an unidentified infantry unit of 500 men was quartered in two buildings, formerly the elementary school and high school, in the center of Oryakhovo near a church. The unit has been there since 1949.
87. As of May 1951, an unidentified infantry unit of 500-600 men occupied a group of old barracks on the outskirts of the inhabited area of Cherven Bryag, east of the road to Chumakovtsi.
88. As of March 1951, an unidentified infantry unit, strength unknown, was quartered in a group of barracks, built in 1938-1940, in the center of Ferdinand, near the parks.
89. As of March 1951, an unidentified infantry unit of 300-400 men was quartered in old Turkish barracks on the outskirts of Berkhovitsa, near the highway to Ferdinand.
90. As of June 1951, an unidentified infantry unit of 300-400 men occupied old barracks back of the railroad station of Mezdra.
91. As of June 1951, an unidentified infantry unit, strength unknown, occupied barracks built in 1936-1942, on grounds approximately 400 x 300 meters, 1,500 meters north of Vratsa, directly west of the road to Boichinovtsi. There is also an unidentified artillery unit quartered in the same location.
92. As of May 1951, an unidentified infantry unit, strength unknown, was quartered in barracks built in 1937-1939, on grounds approximately 800 x 800 meters, about 1,500-2,000 meters west of the inhabited area of Slivnitsa, north of the highway to Aldomirovtsi. An artillery unit is also stationed there. Informant estimates the total strength of the two units at 600-700 men.
93. As of April 1951, an unidentified infantry unit of approximately 500 men was quartered in old barracks in the northeastern sector of Kjustendil.
94. As of May 1950, an unidentified infantry unit, strength unknown, occupied old barracks 600-700 meters east of the outskirts of Petrich.
95. As of May 1950, an unidentified infantry unit of approximately 600 men occupied barracks, consisting of six buildings, located in the center of Raslog, opposite the civilian hospital. The two larger buildings had three stories, while the others had two stories. The barracks are old.
96. As of the spring of 1951, an unidentified artillery regiment occupied barracks approximately 1,500 meters northwest of Samokov, on the highway to Govedartsi, approximately 12 kilometers southeast of Samokov. The barracks comprise approximately ten 1-story and 2-story buildings with basements, on grounds about 1,000 x 1,000 meters. An infantry regiment, previously mentioned, was also quartered there.
97. As of May 1951, an unidentified mountain artillery regiment was located in old barracks on the outskirts of Gorna Dzhumaya. ~~undden~~
 mined number of tractors and horses and approximately 20 wolfhounds in the courtyard. 50X1-HUM

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98. As of June 1951, an unidentified artillery regiment was located in old barracks two kilometers east of the outskirts of Pleven, directly south of the highway to Levski. The barracks comprise three 3-story and four 1-story buildings; the grounds are approximately 300 x 300 meters.
99. As of April 1951, an unidentified artillery regiment occupied old barracks in the southern sector of Kyustendil near the national park, formerly known as the General Gekov Park. Informant caught a glimpse of approximately 10 guns parked under sheds.
100. As of May 1951, an unidentified artillery regiment was located in old Greco-Turkish barracks on the northeastern outskirts of Varna, 400 meters north of the highway to Sveti Konstantin. The barracks occupied an area of 800 meters parallel to the highway.
101. As of June 1951, an unidentified artillery regiment was located in old barracks on the eastern outskirts of Pazardzhik, on the highway to Plovdiv. A 250-300 meter wall runs along the highway in front of the barracks.
102. As of July 1951, an unidentified artillery regiment occupied barracks in the Stolipinovo ward on the southeastern outskirts of Plovdiv, on the road to Katunitsa.
103. As of July 1951, an unidentified antiaircraft artillery regiment occupied barracks built in 1946-1947, on grounds approximately 800 x 600 meters, about 7,500 meters southeast of the center of Sofia, on the road to Dervenisko. The regiment has been stationed in Sofia since early 1948. The barracks is fenced off with barbed wire stretched between reinforced concrete posts.
104. As of the spring of 1951, an unidentified antiaircraft artillery regiment occupied old barracks on the eastern outskirts of Kazanluk, on the highway to Tulovc.
105. As of the fall of 1950, an unidentified antiaircraft artillery regiment was quartered in barracks one kilometer north of the outskirts of Burgas, west of the highway to Aitos, between the highway and the railroad.
106. As of the spring of 1951, an unidentified mountain artillery unit occupied barracks on the northwestern outskirts of Gabrovo, on the highway to Sevlievo.
107. As of February 1951, an unidentified mountain artillery unit of approximately 400 men occupied old barracks on the northern outskirts of Smolyan, on the highway to Chepelare.
108. As of June 1951, an unidentified antiaircraft artillery unit was quartered in barracks in the southwestern outskirts of Pleven, approximately 300 meters from the new gymnasium school for girls.
109. As of July 1951, an unidentified antiaircraft artillery unit was quartered in four or five buildings, formerly belonging to a textile factory, in the southern outskirts of Gabrovo, on the highway to Shipka.

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110. As of July 1951, an unidentified artillery unit occupied the site of the former barracks of 1 Cavalry Regiment in Nikolay Nikolaevich Street in Sofia. Seventy percent of the old barracks were destroyed by bombardment and were never rebuilt. Fifteen to twenty wooden barracks, approximately 20 x 10 meters, were built in the enclosure, which includes an area of approximately 600 x 300 meters. These barracks were built by the Germans in 1943-1944. There is also a tank unit in this location. The strength of both units is estimated by the informant at 600 men.
111. As of July 1951, an unidentified artillery unit occupied barracks in Nikolay Nikolaevich Street in Sofia. These barracks were built in 1943 to the spring of 1950. The buildings have a total usable area of 20,000 square meters; one of the buildings has a usable area of 10,000-12,000 square meters. A tank unit is also quartered in the same location. Informant estimates the total strength of the units at 1,500-2,000 men. The supervisor of the construction work for the Ministry of Defense was the engineer Colonel Dimitrov. 50X1-HUM
112. As of May 1951, an unidentified artillery unit occupied barracks, built in 1937-39, including an area approximately 800 x 800 meters, located 1,800-2,000 meters west of the inhabited area of Slivnitsa, north of the highway to Aldomirovtsi. An infantry unit is also stationed at the same location. The total strength of the two units is 600-700 men.
113. As of June 1951, an unidentified artillery unit occupied barracks on the north-western outskirts of Mezdra, east of the road to Vratsa.
114. As of June 1951, an unidentified artillery unit was quartered in barracks built in 1936-1942 on ground approximately 400 x 300 meters in area, north of Vratsa and immediately west of the road to Boychinovtsi. An unidentified infantry unit, mentioned above, is also stationed at this location.
115. As of June 1951, an unidentified artillery unit was quartered in barracks built in 1936-1942, situated approximately 1,000 meters northwest of the barracks mentioned in the preceding paragraph, directly west of the road to Boychinovtsi.
116. As of June 1951, an unidentified artillery unit of approximately 500 men occupied barracks on the eastern outskirts of Lom, directly north of the road to Vulchedrum.
117. As of the fall of 1950, an unidentified artillery unit was quartered in old barracks on the southwestern outskirts of the inhabited area of Razgrad, on the road to Popovo.
118. As of February 1951, an unidentified artillery unit of approximately 300 men was quartered in an old Turkish school in the center of Momchilgrad, inside the enclosure of a mosque.
119. As of March 1951, an unidentified artillery unit occupied an old barracks on the northeastern outskirts of Stara Zagora, north of the road to Nova-Zagora.
120. As of the winter of 1950, an unidentified artillery unit of approximately 400 men occupied barracks, approximately 400-500 meters in area, on the southern outskirts of Karnobat, on the road to Ekzarkh-Antimovo.

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121. As of the spring of 1951, a pontoon engineer regiment, strength 1,500-2,000 men, was quartered in barracks on IX September Street, Sofia. The present identifying number of the regiment is not known; before the war it was 1 Regiment. The commanding officer was Colonel Staribratov [redacted] 50X1-HUM native of Grigorevo, a village approximately 30 kilometers from Sofia. Staribratov is not a Communist. The political commissar was an unidentified captain. 50X1-HUM

123. In 1950 the regiment had adequately equipped workshops; in that year an unspecified number of machine tools arrived from Czechoslovakia.
124. The barracks occupied an area approximately 1,500 x 800 meters and consisted of approximately 20 buildings used as storehouses and workshops, as well as four 3 and 4-story buildings, approximately 80 x 25 meters, used as troop quarters. The enclosure is surrounded by a reinforced concrete wall three meters high.
125. As of July 1951, an unidentified pontoon engineer regiment occupied barracks located approximately 300 meters west of Pancharevo. The barracks consist of approximately thirty 1-story brick buildings about 20 x 10 meters, with double-sloped, tile roofs and unplastered outer walls. Approximately 50 pontoon boats were noted. There are also six underground depots, 45-50 meters long, 3.50 meters wide and 3 meters high, covered with planks, which were built in 1938.
126. As of January 1950, an unidentified pontoon regiment occupied barracks built in 1930 located on the northeastern outskirts of Ruse, 200 meters south of the southern bank of the Danube. Informant noted an undetermined number of pontoon boats with wooden and iron hulls.
127. In November 1949, with the cooperation of Rumanian engineer units, attempts were made to span the Danube with a pontoon bridge.
128. As of the spring of 1951, an unidentified tank regiment was located in barracks on the southern outskirts of Samokov, east of the road to Kam Koriya. In 1948 the regiment was transferred to Samokov from Sofia (from the barracks on IX September Street, now the quarters of a pontoon regiment) and from Shumen. Barracks occupy an area of approximately 1,200 x 1,000 meters. This old group of barracks, altered and enlarged in 1945-46, consisted of one large 3-story building, 600-700 square meters, and six or seven smaller 1-story buildings. The following tanks were noted: Approximately 30 T34 tanks and 50 to 20 tanks of about 15 tons, equipped with a cannon of unspecified caliber and with a machine gun.

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129. As of June 1951, an unidentified tank regiment was quartered in an unspecified number of buildings, formerly the warehouses of an oil factory, on the northern outskirts of Pleven. This regiment has been formed recently and stationed here since 1949.
130. As of July 1951, two unidentified tank units occupied part of the barracks on Nikolay Nikolaevich Street, Sofia, former headquarters of 1 Cavalry Regiment. Two Bulgarian artillery units are also quartered in these barracks. (Noted in paragraphs 110 and 111 above.)
131. As of March 1951, an unidentified tank unit occupied barracks on the western outskirts of Ferdinand on the road to Berkovitsa. Informant noted 10-15 medium tanks but could give no details. Captain Nikola Angelov, age 42-44, of 18 Stalingrad Street, Sofia, is with this unit.
132. As of June 1950, an unidentified tank unit occupied barracks built by the Germans in 1942-43 and located on the northern outskirts of Ruse, 500 meters south of the Danube.
133. As of March 1951, an unidentified unit was quartered in old barracks on the southern outskirts of Khaskovo on the road to Malevo.

Labor Units (Trudovaks)

134. As of April 1951, an unidentified labor center of approximately 3,000-4,000 men was located in barracks, built in 1932-40, on the western outskirts of Radomir, between the latter and the railroad station. Trudovaks are quartered here in winter when work is suspended because of cold weather. The center has well-equipped workshops, thus enabling the men to be employed in winter repairing motor vehicles, mixing machines, cranes, etc. and to receive technical instruction by officers and noncommissioned officers. In the remaining months the trudovaks are distributed among various building yards for construction work in the area, such as road maintenance, workers' housing, canal irrigation, etc.
135. [redacted] property of the labor center: 50X1-HUM
- a. One hundred to one hundred fifty 3-ton Renault trucks;
 - b. Forty to fifty 1½-ton trucks of unspecified mark; and
 - c. An unspecified number of mixing machines, concrete mixers, cranes, etc.
136. Barracks consist of approximately thirty 3-story brick buildings of various sizes, maximum 50 x 15, minimum 25 x 15 meters. The enclosure is surrounded by a fence of wire netting on posts and is approximately 1,200 x 800 meters in dimensions.
137. As of May 1951, a labor center of approximately 3,000 men was stationed in Malki village, 2,500-3,000 meters northeast of Cherven-Bryag; trudovaks are stationed here only during the winter. The center is equipped with machine shops; trudovaks are employed repairing the motor vehicles and machinery of the center. The remainder of the year they are distributed among various building yards in the area.

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138. As of June 1951, an unidentified trudovak unit of approximately 2,000-2,500 men occupied old barracks in the center of Pleven near the open-air market for vegetables and cattle. The unit is equipped with machine shops. The trudovaks are there only in winter; in other seasons they work in various building yards in the area, building roads, factories, hydroelectric power stations, etc. The center has some 3-ton Renault trucks.
139. As of July 1951, an unidentified trudovak unit of 1,500-2,000 men occupied a group of civilian houses in the center of Plovdiv, on Khristu Danov Street. The unit occupies the houses only during winter months; in other seasons the unit is employed on various jobs in the area.
140. As of May 1951, 2,500 trudovaks were employed on construction work at Dimitrovgrad, and were quartered in brick buildings throughout the area.
141. As of the spring of 1951, approximately 2,000 trudovaks were employed at Asenovgrad leveling ground, excavating, and transporting material for the construction of two hydroelectric power plants called Asenitsa and Gava.
142. As of February 1951, approximately 2,000 trudovaks were in Seslavtsi digging tunnels and wells, and building barracks for miners who work in the uranium mine.
143. As of the fall of 1949, approximately 2,000 trudovaks were building a hydroelectric power plant at Gorsko-Kosovo and guarding supply depots.
144. As of the fall of 1951, 1,500-1,800 trudovaks were building three hydroelectric power plants on the Topolnitsa River in Kalugerovo.
145. As of the spring of 1951, approximately 1,800 trudovaks were building a hydroelectric power plant in Tulovo. The unit was quartered in brick buildings.
146. As of the spring of 1951, approximately 1,800 trudovaks were building a hydroelectric power plant at Zmayovo.
147. As of July 1951, approximately 1,500 trudovaks were building a hydroelectric power plant at Gorna Pasarel. The unit was quartered in approximately 30 wood and brick barracks built expressly for them.
148. As of June 1951, 800-1,000 trudovaks were building two hydroelectric power plants at Dimitrovgrad, called the TETS Maritsa II and the TETS Maritsa III.
149. As of the fall of 1950, approximately 800 trudovaks were leveling ground and erecting buildings for warehouses and workers quarters in the coal fields called Mariski Basen at Dimitrovgrad. The commanding officer of the unit was Captain Peso Angelov, age 50.
150. As of July 1951, approximately 800 trudovaks were building a hydroelectric power plant in Studena.
151. As of December 1950, approximately 800 trudovaks were quartered in temporary wood and brick barracks approximately 1,000 meters northeast of Aytos. The trudovaks were building roads.
152. As of June 1951, approximately 800 trudovaks were quartered in 6-7 masonry buildings near the railroad station at Lovech. The unit was doing road and railroad repair work.

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- Military Railroad Corps (Voenen Zheleznoputnaya) - July 1951.

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- c. Gorna Oryakhovitsa Approximately 300 men
- d. Pernik Approximately 200 men

For the general headquarters of the Corps and its organization, see under the section on Headquarters.

Militia

166. As of July 1951, militia forces in Bulgaria allegedly amount to 120,000 men, approximately 30,000 of whom are reportedly in Sofia and its environs.
167. As of July 1951, the Militia Unit of the First Sofia Precinct, composed of 1,200-1,500 men, was located at 79 Dondukov Street, at the corner of Stalin-grad (formerly Stoylov) Street. The unit is quartered as follows:
 - a. In one 4-story building, formerly a civilian house, now headquarters for the unit; area 2,500-3,000 square meters; and
 - b. In six or seven wooden barracks, approximately 24 x 8 meters, behind the above building.

The unit is concerned with street traffic, security services, and public order in the First Precinct. Unit weapons consist of:

 - a. Automatic rifles with drum magazines constitute the majority of weapons;
 - b. Schmeisser automatic rifles, approximately 1/3 of the total unit weapons;
 - c. PPSH submachine guns; and
 - d. Walter pistols, caliber 7.65 mm., one per man.
168. As of July 1951, the Militia Unit of the Second Sofia Precinct, strength approximately 1,200 men, was located at Solni Pazar Street, on the corner of Triusi Street and Pernik Street. The unit is quartered as follows:
 - a. In Solni Pazar Street, 500 men plus a women's unit of approximately 100; they occupy two 3-story buildings in the lot behind the headquarters building; and
 - b. In Pernik Street, 600 men, quartered in two 4-story buildings. In general the duties and weapons of the unit are the same as those of the preceding unit.
169. As of July 1951, the Militia Unit for the Third Sofia Precinct, strength approximately 1,200 men, was located at 5 Marin Drinov Street, and in Orkhanisko Lane. The unit is quartered as follows:
 - a. 600 men in three 2- to 3-story buildings near the headquarters in Marin Drinov Street; and
 - b. 600 men in four or five 3- or 4-story buildings in Orkhanisko Lane.

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170. As of July 1951, the Militia Unit for the Fourth Sofia Precinct, strength 1,100-1,200 men, located at 123 or 125 Krumpopov (formerly Jumruk) Street, and on Dragalevsko Street, was quartered as follows:
- a. In three 4-story buildings near the headquarters on Krumpopov Street; and
 - b. In one 2-story building, formerly a school, and two 2-story buildings on Dragalevsko Street.
- The weapons of the unit are the same as those of the First Precinct Unit. In addition to public order service and street traffic regulation, the unit performs guard duty in factories.
171. As of July 1951, the Militia Unit for the Fifth Sofia Precinct, strength approximately 1,000 men, was located on Stefan Vatev Street. The unit is quartered in three 3-story buildings near headquarters. The duties and weapons are similar to those of the First Sofia Precinct.
172. As of July 1951, the Militia Unit for the Sixth Sofia Precinct, strength approximately 1,200 men, was located on IX September Street, and in the Knyazhevo Suburb of Sofia, in the center of the inhabited area. The unit was quartered as follows:
- a. In one main building of four stories, on IX September Street, in which the headquarters were located;
 - b. In two or three smaller 3-story buildings near the above-mentioned headquarters; and
 - c. In one 3-story building, 600 square meters, in the center of Knyazhevo.
- The duties and weapons are similar to those of the First Sofia Precinct.
173. As of July 1951, the Militia Unit for the Seventh Sofia Precinct, strength 800-900 men, was located on Aleksandur Stamboliski (formerly Klementina) Street, and on Samodinsko Izvortse Street. The unit was quartered as follows:
- a. 500-600 men in a 4-story building, approximately 100 x 25 meters in size, previously occupied by the Araf tobacco factory, located on Aleksandur Stamboliski Street; precinct headquarters are also located here;
 - b. In three or four smaller buildings near the above-mentioned buildings, formerly used as tobacco warehouses; and
 - c. 300-400 men in two to five civilian houses, some of which are on Samodinsko Izvortsi Street.
- The duties and weapons of the unit are similar to those of the First Sofia Precinct.
174. As of July 1951, a motorized militia unit, strength 800-1,000 men, was located on Evlovi Georgiev Street, Sofia. The unit occupies one 5-story building with a cellar, formerly the Fiat garage; and two or three buildings near the above-mentioned building. The unit has the following vehicles:

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- a. 15 to 20 5-ton German trucks capable of carrying 40 to 50 men each;
- b. Three to four motor ambulances, Hansel make;
- c. Five or six Pobeda cars;
- d. Approximately 60 Soviet motorcycles, 350 cubic centimeters; and
- e. Approximately 30 German motorcycles, 500 cubic centimeters, equipped with machine gun supports.

Unit weapons consist mostly of automatic rifles with drum magazines, and of ordinary repeating rifles.

175. As of July 1951, a Militia Cavalry Unit, strength approximately 300 men, was located on Tsar Simeon Street, Sofia. The barracks comprise:

- a. Two 3-story buildings used as troop quarters; and
- b. One 1-story building, approximately 100 x 20 meters, used as a stable.

The unit is engaged in public order service. Unit weapons consist of:

- a. Schmeisser automatic rifles;
- b. Ordinary repeating rifles; and
- c. Sabers.

176. As of the spring of 1951, a Railroad Militia Unit of approximately 250 men was quartered in three masonry buildings, approximately 30 x 8 meters, in the railroad station area of Gorna Oryakhovitsa, near the headquarters of the same branch. The uniform of the Railroad Militia Unit is the same as that of the army. The shoulder boards have the winged wheel insignia of the railroad. On the left arm the men of this branch wear a blue stripe with the letters Zh. P. N. M. (Zheleznio Putna Narodna Militsiya: National Railroad Militia) in red.

Border Guards

177. As of May 1950, an unidentified border guard regiment of approximately 1,000 men was quartered in old barracks consisting of four or five 2-story buildings in the center of the inhabited area of Gorna Dzhumaya. The unit had the following weapons:

- a. Unidentified submachine guns;
- b. Schmeisser automatic rifles; and
- c. Ordinary repeating rifles.

The unit also had some wolfhounds.

178. As of May 1950, an unidentified border guard unit of approximately 500 men occupied old barracks on the outskirts of Sveti Vrach on the road to General Todorov (81/7-j). An unidentified Soviet unit is also quartered here.

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179. As of March 1951, an unidentified border guard unit of approximately 500 men was quartered in four buildings, previously used as granaries, located near the center of Berkhovitsa. Approximately 30 wolfhounds were attached to the unit.
180. As of June 1951, an unidentified border guard unit of approximately 400-500 men was quartered in barracks on the eastern outskirts of Lom, north of the road to Dolni Tsibur. The unit has motor boats equipped with searchlights.
181. As of February 1951, an unidentified border guard unit of 200-300 men was quartered in three or four buildings, formerly civilian houses, on the southern outskirts of Chepelare, on the road to Smolyan. The unit had wolfhounds.
182. As of February 1951, an unidentified border guard unit of 200-300 men occupied three or four buildings, formerly civilian houses, on the southern outskirts of Zlatograd. The unit had wolfhounds.

Hunter Units (Lovna Drushina)

183. As of May 1951, an unidentified Hunter Unit of approximately 400 men was quartered in a building, formerly an elementary school, in the western sector of Bansko. The Lovna Drushina, probably subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior, was allegedly organized in 1947 to combat resistance groups. As there is no active organized resistance at present, according to informant, the unit allegedly performs the same type of duties as the militia. The Lovna Drushina uniform is khaki like that of the army. On the jacket, under a red star, is an insignia [] could not describe. Unit weapons included automatic rifles of various types; the majority of the weapons were ordinary repeating rifles. Informant also noted five or six 3-ton trucks; approximately 20 motorcycles, 350 and 500 cubic centimeters; and six or seven sidecars. 50X1-HUM
184. As of June 1951, an unidentified Hunter Unit of approximately 400 men occupied barracks, formerly the quarters of a mountain artillery unit, on the outskirts of Sliven, on the road to Zimnitsa.

Mounted National Guard

185. As of July 1951, a mounted national guard regiment of 1,200 men occupied barracks at 7 General Zainov Street, Sofia. The unit was formerly 1 Regiment of the Royal Guard and is the only unit of its type in existence at present. The commanding officer was Colonel Todorov, []. Another officer [] Captain Nikola Vasilev, [] who lived at 5 Artileriska Street, Sofia. The regiment was armed with PPSH sub-machine guns, ordinary repeating rifles with retractable bayonets, and sabers. The regiment is charged with keeping public order during national celebrations, visits of diplomats or military personages, etc. 50X1-HUM

Artillery Emplacements

186. As of the spring of 1951, antiaircraft artillery emplacements were located around the railroad station at Gorna Oryakhovitsa where there is one of the most important railroad junctions in Bulgaria. [] could only give a summary description of the southern sector of this ring of emplacements which forms an arc of a circle approximately 500-600 meters from the station. The 50X1-HUM

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ring consists of about 15 half-buried emplacements banked with packed earth. Each emplacement has one gun of unidentified caliber. The distance between the embankments is 80-90 meters.

187. As of May 1951, 12-14 artillery emplacements were located along an elevated part of the coast. The emplacements begin at a point two kilometers south of Sveti Konstantin and continue, at intervals of 25-30 meters, toward Varna. The elevation is approximately six meters above the street behind it, and emplacements are 30-35 meters from the edge. The personnel are encamped nearby.
188. As of May 1951, artillery emplacements were located in the park of the Exenograd Royal Palace on the north-northeastern outskirts of Varna.

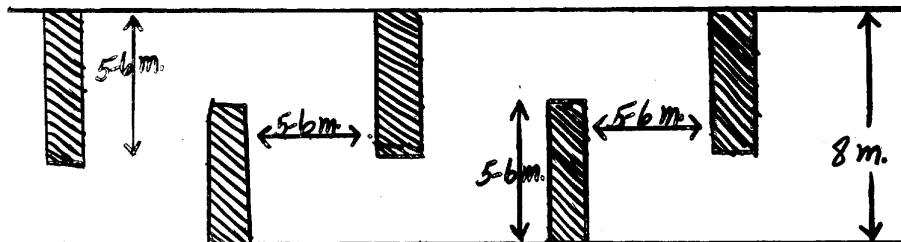
Road Blocks

189. The Zlatograd-Krumovgrad highway as of February 1951:

- a. The highway is a second-class road, 8 meters wide, built of large stones with a top layer of fine stone. Traffic was fairly heavy here, moving to and from the lead mines.

50X1-HUM

- c. The blocks are built of stone and concrete in the form of low walls 1.30 meters thick, 1.10 meters high, and 5 meters long which are placed across the street at five- or six-meter intervals as shown in the following sketch:



- d. The sector described consists of a total of 20 short walls--10 on one side and 10 on the other.
- e. The stretch of road [redacted] described is raised, the road level 50X1-HUM is approximately 1.50 meters above the natural ground level.
190. The Zlatograd-Smolyan highway as of February 1951:
 - a. This highway is also a second-class road of the same description and with about the same amount of traffic as the preceding highway.
 - b. In some places the road is raised above the level of the terrain, while in other places it passes through trenches, and in still other places it runs on a level with the ground.

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191. The Smolyan-Devin highway as of February 1951:

- a. The highway is a second-class road of the same description, with the same amount of traffic as the two described above.
- b. The road block sections are arranged in 5-6 stretches. On this road, too, informant saw piles of building material at the roadside.
- c. The construction of the walls and the intervals between them are the same as those previously given.

192. [redacted] as of February 1951, there were also road-blocks on the Gorna Dzhumaya-Sveti Vrach-Petrich highway.

50X1-HUM

Depots

193. Ammunition depot in a cave near Kostenets (Fall 1950):

- a. This depot, the largest in Bulgaria, was built in 1920 and was enlarged in 1936-1939.
- b. Informant took part in restoring and enlarging the depot by helping build new tunnels.
- c. The depot is situated five or six kilometers east of Kostenets, 800-900 meters southwest of the Sofia-Plovdiv railroad; it is dug into the side of mountainous slopes which extend toward the Maritsa River.
- d. The depot is connected with the Kostenets station by a siding which, after reaching the lower slopes of the mountain chain, has three spurs in three natural gorges in the mountain side, and continues on for approximately 300 meters.
- e. Because of its complexity, [redacted] a plan of the depot. However, it includes no less than 20 tunnels with a maximum size of 50 x 22 meters and a height of nine meters. These tunnels are dug into the sides of the four mountain slopes. The largest tunnels are equipped with Decauville lines, with a 40-50 meter gauge (sic), on which 2-ton flatcars run.
- f. There are details on only one tunnel, which is 50 x 22 meters and has a maximum height of nine meters at the center of the dome. The ceiling is supported by reinforced concrete pillars, which have a cross section of 70 x 50 centimeters, placed at intervals of 4.5 meters lengthwise and 3.5 crosswise. The ceiling has a cross-shaped dome lined with brick and is supported by four pillars. The walls are lined with reinforced concrete 40-50 centimeters thick covered with sheets of cork six centimeters thick. The floor is made of bricks arranged vertically in a herringbone pattern.
- g. The outside entrance to the depot is through a corridor in the cave, three meters high by 3.5 meters long. The corridor walls are lined with concrete or boards. Below is a plan of the tunnel:

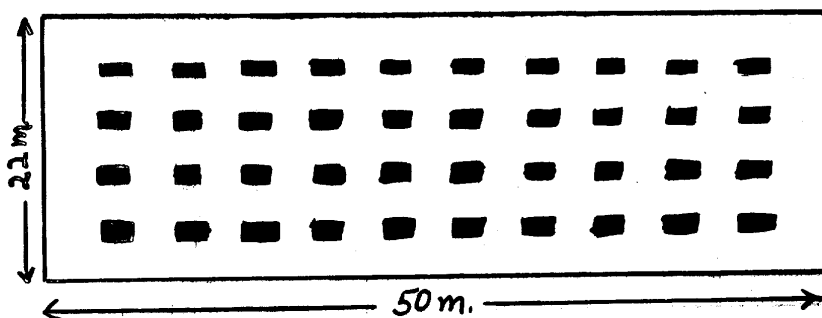
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(The small rectangles in the plan represent pillars.)

- h. The rock in which the various tunnels are excavated is solid and compact and the surrounding terrain is of heights varying between 50 and 120 meters.

- i. No details were available concerning the content of the depots.

50X1-HUM

194. Underground ammunition depot in Varna

- a. The depot is located approximately 3,500 meters northeast of Varna, 200 meters north of the road to Sveti Konstantin. South of this road, in front of the depot, there is a monument, five meters high, representing a standing figure, dedicated to Vladislav Varnentsek, a Polish hero who lived in the latter half of the 18th century.
- b. The depot was built in 1939-1942 and was enlarged in 1951. The area is 1,000 x 1,000 meters and is enclosed by a wire fence on iron posts. The surrounding area and the enclosure are planted with acacia trees which grow less densely inside the enclosure. From the outside, some wooden barracks and ventilation pipes for the underground parts of the depot are visible.

195. Underground ammunition depot in Grivitsa

50X1-HUM

- a. The depot is located in the northeastern outskirts of Grivitsa at the foot of a chain of hills, running from north to south, on which there are various monuments to Russian soldiers who fell in 1876.
- b. The depot is connected with the railroad by a double track approximately 1,000 meters long.
- c. The enclosure is fenced with wire attached to reinforced concrete posts; it is approximately 1,000 x 700 meters in size. The surrounding land is planted with wheat and corn. Approximately 50 ash trees have been planted in the enclosure. The ventilating pipes for the underground depot can be seen rising above the ground level.

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- d. Allegedly, the depot in question is a divisional depot subordinate to the Divisional command at Pleven.

196. Underground ammunition depot at Plovdiv

50X1-HUM

- a. The depot is located on the southwestern outskirts of Plovdiv, 400 meters north of the road to Brestovitsa on the southern slope of a hill where a monument to the Soviet army has been erected recently. The hill is devoid of vegetation.
- b. This depot was built in 1943-1945 and was enlarged in 1949-1950.
- c. The terrain in which the depot was excavated is of granite, and the adjacent land is barren. No part of the depot is visible except the ventilation pipes. The depot is surrounded by a wire fence attached to reinforced concrete posts, which encloses an area of 400 x 200 meters, the longitude of which is parallel to the above-mentioned road.

197. Underground ammunition depot at Karlovo

50X1-HUM

- a. The depot is located on level ground, two kilometers west of the center of Karlovo and 300 meters south of the railroad. The grounds inside the depot area are planted with ash trees; outside the grounds, hazelnut trees predominate.
- b. The depot is serviced by a siding which enters the depot by an iron gate which has over it a sign saying Voennii Sklad Murla (Military Depot of Murla - the name of the district).
- c. Two or three small masonry buildings and not over 10 wooden barracks and sheds are visible. The enclosure, approximately 1,000 x 1,000 meters, is fenced with wire attached to wooden posts.

198. Underground ammunition depot at Stara Zagora

50X1-HUM

- a. The depot is located on the southern slope of a chain of mountains two kilometers north of the outskirts of Stara Zagora, west of the road to Zvezdovo.

199. Underground ammunition depot at Sofia

50X1-HUM

- a. The depot is located 200 meters back of the barracks marked No. 116 in Attachment 1; the depot is marked 115 in the same attachment.¹
- b. Construction work began in 1942, was suspended during the war, resumed in 1946, and completed in the fall of 1950.
- c. Wheat and corn are grown on the surrounding terrain which is completely level; acacia trees have also been planted.
- d. The enclosure, approximately 1,500 x 800 meters in area, is fenced with wire attached to reinforced concrete posts.

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200. Ammunition depot at Sofia [REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

- a. The depot is located on Oborishte Street, a dead end street which is blocked by the depot in question.
- b. The depot was built in 1925-1926 and was remodeled in 1936. The depot comprises two or three masonry buildings, 10-15 wooden barracks, and an unspecified number of underground structures.

201. Underground ammunition depot at Sofia [REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

- a. The depot is located in Dragalevsko Street in the Gorni Lozenski district of Sofia.
- b. The depot is completely underground and only the ventilation pipes are showing. The enclosure is surrounded by a wire fence attached to reinforced concrete posts. The terrain is planted with beeches and other high trees.

202. Munition depot at Sukhodol - Zone 36B [REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

- a. The depot is located approximately 3,500 meters south (sic) of Gorna Banya (above and to the right of 36-N on Sheet 81). The depot comprises:
 - (1) Approximately 10 masonry buildings, formerly civilian houses, evacuated in 1948-1949;
 - (2) An undetermined number of underground structures; and
 - (3) Piles of old ammunition boxes in the open.
- b. At this depot, powder is removed from old projectiles. A friend of informant worked here.
- c. The area, approximately 1,500 x 1,500 meters, is fenced with wire on concrete posts.

203. Ammunition depot at Kyustendil [REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

- a. The depot is located one kilometer east of the outskirts of Kyustendil on the eastern slope of a hill.
- b. The depot was built in 1943-1944, and consists of:
 - (1) An undetermined number of underground structures;
 - (2) Seven or eight wooden barracks; and
 - (3) A shed under which informant noted cases for ammunition and spools for electric and telephone wires.
- c. The enclosure has an area of approximately 200 x 200 meters and is fenced with wire attached to wooden posts.

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204. Ammunition depot at Gabrovo

50X1-HUM

- a. The depot is located in the former Balabanov Sawmill on the northwestern outskirts of Gavrovo on the road to Sevlievo, 400 meters from the barracks of an unidentified mountain artillery unit, between the barracks and Sevlievo.
- b. The depot comprises approximately 50 corrugated iron buildings with arched roofs and concrete foundations, approximately 25 x 6 meters in size. This depot was built in 1946-1947.

205. As of May 1951, there was an ammunition depot located in an undetermined area at Galata.

206. As of June 1951, there was an ammunition depot at Vratsa.

207. As of the spring of 1949, there was an ammunition depot at Nevrokop.

208. As of May 1950, there was a fuel depot located on the southern outskirts of Dupnitsa, 50 meters west of the road to Rila, 500 meters south of the barracks of an unidentified infantry regiment (see section on troops). The depot was built by the Germans in 1941-1942. The terrain around the depot is somewhat irregular and is planted with tobacco, corn, and small fruit trees. The depot comprises:

- a. Twenty to twenty-five cisterns, approximately nine meters long and two meters wide, lying horizontally on a concrete foundation; the cisterns are arranged in three rows perpendicular to the road mentioned above, approximately four meters apart; the reservoirs are approximately nine meters long, and two meters in diameter; and
- b. Drums lying under three or four sheds, with an area of 70-80 square meters. The depot area is about 200 x 150 meters and is surrounded by a wire fence on wooden posts.

Approximately 30 soldiers are assigned to the depot.

209. As of May 1951, there was a fuel depot located 2,500 meters south of the railroad station of Byala Slatina, with which it is connected by a gravel road six meters wide. The depot was built in 1946, and comprises:

- a. Approximately 20 cisterns, each about five meters long and two meters in diameter, lying horizontally on concrete bases; the cisterns are camouflaged with paint and are covered with camouflage nets;
- b. Seven or eight sheds, under which 200-liter drums and gasoline cans are piled; and
- c. Two wooden barracks for offices and personnel quarters. The personnel consists of approximately 15-20 soldiers.

210. As of February 1951, there was a fuel depot located one kilometer north of the railroad station at Asenovgrad, 200 meters west of the railroad line to Plovdiv. The depot comprises:

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- a. An undetermined number of buried cisterns;
- b. Two thousand to three thousand 200-, 350-, and 600-liter drums lying in the open, covered with camouflage nets; and
- c. Two or three wooden barracks used for personnel quarters.

The depot occupies an area, parallel to the railroad, of approximately 800 x 200 meters and is surrounded by a wire fence attached to concrete posts.

211. As of March 1951, there was a fuel depot located three kilometers east of Stara Zagora, 200 meters north of the railroad line to Nova Zagora. The depot comprises:

- a. Approximately 20 cisterns lying horizontally on concrete bases about 12 meters long and two meters in diameter; and
- b. Drums lying in the open covered with reed mats.

The enclosure, approximately 500 x 300 meters, is fenced with wire attached to reinforced concrete posts.

212. As of the winter of 1950, there was a fuel depot located at Karnobat, 200 meters west of the junction with the railroad line to Komare (N4245 E2645). The depot is served by a siding and includes:

- a. Approximately 10 cisterns, lying horizontally on concrete bases, covered with camouflage nets; and
- b. Sheds, under which are drums of approximately 200-liter capacity.

The enclosure is fenced with wire attached to reinforced concrete posts.

213. As of June 1951, there was a fuel depot located on the outskirts northwest of Mezdra, directly east of the road to Vratsa, 200 meters beyond the barracks in which the artillery regiment previously mentioned is quartered. caught a glimpse of cisterns and drums stacked horizontally.

214. As of July 1951, there was a general depot located on 9 September Street in Sofia (Attachment 1, No. 174) belonging to the Ministry of Defense, and commanded by Colonel Nikolov Pop, age 45-50, who resides on Paskal Street in Sofia. The following goods were stored at the depot:

- a. Motor vehicle motors;
- b. Spare parts for motor vehicles;
- c. Air compressors;
- d. Tracks for Decauville lines;
- e. Decauville cars;
- f. Electric and telephone cables; and
- g. Iron parts for armatures.

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In April-May 1951, the following articles arrived from Czechoslovakia:

- a. Lathe knives;
- b. Iron girders; and
- c. Iron parts for armatures.

The depot comprises approximately 15 masonry buildings. A single-track siding connects the depot with the railroad running around the city. There are four or five tracks inside the warehouse unit. The depot has approximately twenty-five 5-and 7-ton trucks. On the side facing IX September Street, the depot enclosure is approximately 600 meters long and has a concrete wall 2.8 to 3 meters high. On the other sides, the enclosure is fenced with wire attached to reinforced concrete posts. The total enclosed area is approximately 800 x 600 meters.

- 215. As of February 1951, there was a divisional fuel and fodder depot located at Asenovgrad, 800 meters north of the railroad station and east of the Plovdiv railroad line. The depot is subordinate to the Divisional command at Plovdiv; it comprises two or three buildings approximately 160 x 20 meters in size.
- 216. As of July 1951, there was a divisional food and clothing depot located on the southern outskirts of Plovdiv on the road to Kuklen. The depot is subordinate to the Divisional Headquarters in Plovdiv; it comprises:
 - a. Two 1-story masonry buildings, approximately 200 x 25-30 meters; and
 - b. Two 1-story masonry buildings, approximately 80 x 15 meters.

Military Hospitals, Sanatoria, and Convalescent Homes

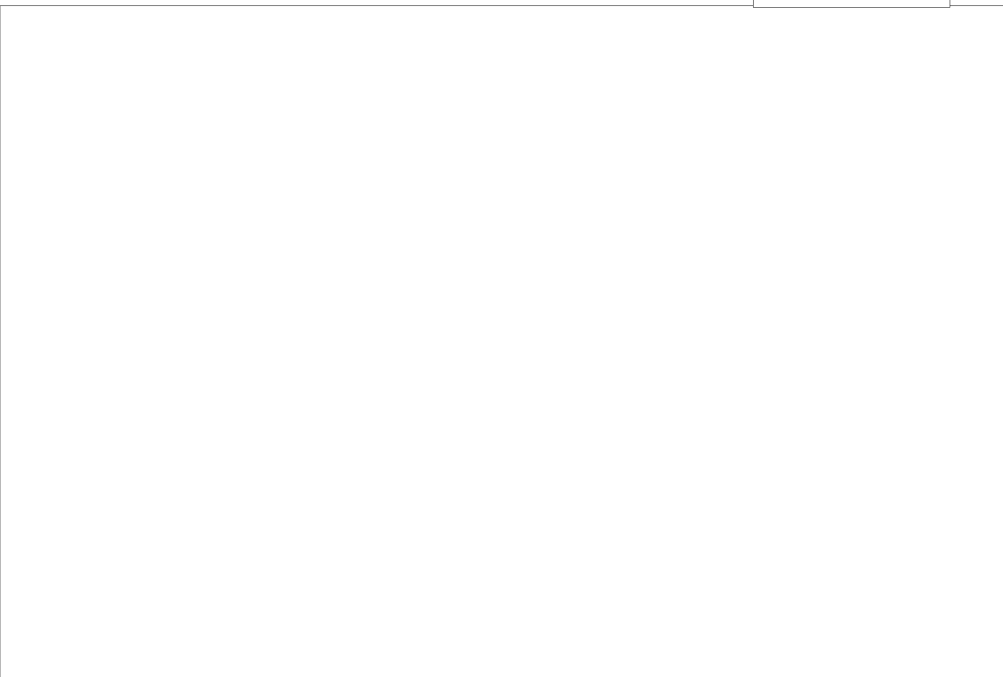
- 217. Military Hospital No. (?) at Sofia 50X1-HUM
 - a. The hospital, built in 1932 to 1935, is located on Aleksandrova Belnitsa Street (see Attachment 1, No. 171). In July 1951, other buildings were being erected. The hospital is the largest hospital in Bulgaria; most of its equipment is German. Men from all branches of the service, as well as Soviet Soldiers, are treated here.
 - b. The hospital comprises approximately 30 buildings, mostly of four stories, and is equipped for all branches of medicine; its total area is approximately 1,800 x 1,200 meters. The capacity of the hospital was not known. 50X1-HUM
 - c. The hospital personnel is partly civilian and partly military.

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218. As of May 1951, there was a military hospital located on the northern outskirts of Byala Slatina, east of the road to Tarnova (81/11-C), opposite the barracks where a motorized infantry regiment, previously mentioned, is stationed. Formerly it was a civilian hospital, built in 1942-1946, and was requisitioned by the military in 1950; it allegedly includes all medical branches. The hospital has four buildings: the main building has three stories and an area of 1,400 square meters; the other buildings have two stories.
219. As of the spring of 1951, there was a military hospital located on the outskirts of Turnovo, opposite a barracks in which an infantry regiment was formerly quartered. The hospital comprises one large old 4-story building, approximately 120 x 40 meters, and five or six old 2- or 3-story buildings.
220. A military hospital was located in a park on the western outskirts of Varna on the road to Devnya; the hospital comprises seven or eight buildings on grounds approximately 500 x 400 meters in size.
221. As of June 1951, there was a military hospital located near Kaylaka Park on the southern outskirts of Pleven, on the road to Bryastovets; it comprises four or five old 3-story buildings, and has approximately 600 beds.
222. As of the spring of 1951, there was a military hospital located in a park 100 meters northwest of the principal railroad station of Shumen, between the station and the city; it consists of four or five old buildings.
223. As of June 1951, there was a military hospital located on the outskirts of Vratsa directly east of the road to Mezdra; it consists of three 3-story buildings erected in 1936-1940.

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224. As of June 1951, there was a military hospital located in the former Queen Joanna sanatorium for babies, two kilometers west of Trevna; it was built in May 1951 and has a capacity of 1,000 to 1,200 patients.
225. As of June 1951, there was a military hospital located on the eastern outskirts of Pazardzhik on the road to Plovdiv, opposite the barracks formerly occupied by an artillery regiment. The hospital comprises three or four buildings and has a total capacity of 700 patients.
226. As of July 1951, there was a military hospital, occupying an area 800 x 700 meters, located on the outskirts of Plovdiv on the road to Katunitza, opposite the Catholic and Orthodox cemetery.
227. As of July 1951, there was a military hospital located in the Bugarzhitza Youth Park in the center of Plovdiv. Once a civilian hospital, it was converted for military use in 1949. The hospital consists of three or four buildings with a total capacity of 700-800 patients.
228. As of March 1951, there was a military hospital located in the northeastern outskirts of Kurdzhali on a natural elevation rising 35-40 meters above the ground level. The hospital comprises one large and two or three smaller buildings on grounds approximately 350 x 250 meters in size.
229. As of March 1951, there was a military hospital, occupying an area 250 x 200 meters, located between the station and the city of Khaskovo, approximately 300 meters from the latter; it comprises one large 3-story building and two or three smaller 1-story buildings.
230. As of March 1951, there was a military hospital located 500 meters west of the station in Borisovgrad, 500 meters north of the railroad line to Plovdiv. The hospital was organized in the spring of 1951, and by July 1951, occupied a 3-story building with an area of 1,200 square meters. Other smaller buildings are under construction.
231. As of December 1951, there was a military hospital located on the outskirts of Karlovo at the foot of the last mountainous slopes of Yumrukchal (81/15-f). The hospital was built in 1925-1928 and has a capacity of approximately 250 patients.
232. As of January 1951, there was a military hospital located in the north-central sector of Sliven; it is comprised of two large and four to seven smaller buildings.
233. As of the fall of 1950, there was a military hospital located one kilometer north of Burgas, 300 meters from the sea. The hospital was built in 1938-1940.
234. As of May 1950, there was a military hospital located on the outskirts of Dupnitsa directly east of the road to Bobov Dol. The hospital has a capacity of approximately 100 patients.
235. As of May 1950, there was a military hospital located in a park on the outskirts of the inhabited area of Gorna Dzhumaya, on the road to Razlog. The hospital occupies an area of approximately 200 x 150 meters.

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236. As of April 1951, there was a military hospital located in Nikola Jakov Park in Kyustendil; it has a capacity of approximately 150 patients.
237. As of the fall of 1949, there was a military hospital located in the center of Rakitovo. The hospital was built in 1932-1936 and was enlarged in 1945; it consists of three large and four or five smaller buildings.
238. As of the spring of 1951, there was a military sanatorium located 500 meters east of the railroad station at Krestets (XN-1762) in a pine grove in a hilly region. The sanatorium is comprised of three 4-story buildings, each having an area of 1,000 square meters, and five or six smaller buildings; it has a capacity of approximately 2,000 patients.
239. As of February 1951, there was a military sanatorium located in a pine grove in the hilly Pamporovo region eight kilometers south of Chepelare; it was built in 1944-1949 and is reported to have a capacity of 1,500 to 2,000 patients. Four or five buildings are visible.
240. As of July 1951, there was a military sanatorium located two kilometers east of Iskirets on the road to Svoge (18/7-E); it consists of five or six buildings, one of which was built in 1949. The buildings each have a capacity of 300 patients.
241. As of July 1951, there was a military sanatorium at Svoge, formerly the private sanatorium of Dr. Nikolov, and requisitioned for military use in 1948; the sanatorium has a capacity of 120-150 patients.
242. As of May 1951, there was a convalescent home for soldiers located approximately 3,500 meters west of the center of Varna, south of the road to Sveti Konstantin, approximately 300 meters from the sea. The home consists of two 4-story buildings, approximately 125 x 25 meters in size; it has a capacity of approximately 2,000 patients.
243. As of December 1950, there was a convalescent home for soldiers located between the railroad station and the city of Kalofer, approximately 800 meters from the station. Construction work on the home was completed in 1949; it has a capacity of approximately 250 patients.

Repair Shops

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244. Repair shop for motor vehicles and armored vehicles at Shumen
- The repair shop is located approximately 1,000 meters northeast of the railroad station, 300 meters north of the line to Kaspichan. Personnel are entirely military and total approximately 1,000 men.
 - The repair shop comprises five reinforced concrete buildings erected in 1945-1947 and an unspecified number of old smaller buildings. The unit occupies an area of approximately 600 x 500 meters.
 - The repair shop does small and medium repairs on motor vehicles and armored cars.

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245. As of July 1951, there was a motor repair shop in the hippodrome and motor-cycle arena area in Sofia. The shop was built in 1946-1948 and consists of one building 600 x 60-70 meters. [redacted] approximately 100 military motor vehicles parked there, including approximately 30 ambulances to be repaired. The workshop also repairs motor vehicles belonging to State organizations. 50X1-HUM

Radio Listening Posts and Meteorological Stations

246. As of the spring of 1951, there was a radio station and listening post located in a former school in the center of Govedartsa on a naturally elevated terrain approximately 15-20 meters above the ground level. The station has been here since 1944 in a 3-story building approximately 60 x 20 meters in size. The station is allegedly connected to the Ministry of Defense at Sofia by a standard telephone line. Station personnel include 100-150 soldiers. Approximately 10 Mercedes, Opel Blitz, and Man motor trucks were noted. Informant also noted the following:

- a. Two mast antennas, 25-30 meters high, 10-15 meters apart;
- b. Two aerophones, each with four listening "ears"; and
- c. Four or five searchlights.

247. As of January 1951, there was a radio station located in a 2-story building, approximately 10 x 6 meters, 300-400 meters east of the outskirts of Ruse, directly north of the road to Tetovo (81/23-B). [redacted] two antennas, the towers shaped like pyramids on triangular bases; height approximately 30 meters. This station was installed in 1945-1946.

248. As of the fall of 1950, there was a radio station located in two or three 2-story buildings approximately two kilometers north of the outskirts of Burgas, between the railroad and the road, approximately 500 meters from the road. The station has two antennas, of the same description as those above, but approximately 25 meters high.

249. As of the spring of 1951, there was a military meteorological station located in three or four small buildings on top of Sveti Nikola hill on which there is the Eagle Monument commemorating the Russians and Bulgarians who fell in 1876. The hill is situated 12 or 13 kilometers south of Gabrovo on the road to Shipka; it is 1,600 meters above sea level and 100-120 meters higher than the surrounding terrain.

Geographical and Typographical Institutes

250. As of July 1951, there was a military geographic institute located on Ruski Boulevard, formerly Tsar Osvoboditel Boulevard, in Sofia (See Attachment 1, No. 133). The institute is located in a 3-story building having an area of 2,000 square meters. The institute employs 800 persons, all of whom are military personnel. In addition, the institute employs 1,00-1,200 persons working on topographical surveys in the field. The institute is undertaking topographical surveys in the region of the eastern, central, and western Rhodopes where the Soviets are prospecting. [redacted]

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251. As of July 1951, there was a printing office of the Ministry of Defense located at No. 8 Ivan Vazov Street at the corner of 9 September Street, Sofia (See Attachment 1, No. 136). The office was transferred here in March 1951 from a building in Dondukov Street which was later demolished to make space for a lyric theater. The office occupies a 6-story building having an area of 2,000 to 2,500 square meters. The printing office employs 700-800 persons, including civilians and soldiers. No details are available concerning its activities.

Schools

252. As of July 1951, the Vasil Levski Military Academy was located at No. 13 or 15 Evlavli Georgiev Street, Sofia (Attachment 1, No. 120); it consists of one large 4-story building having an area of 5,000 square meters and an undetermined number of smaller buildings. Part of the academy was transferred to Turnovo (81/20-R), together with its commander, General Balgaramov, in July-August 1950.
253. As of July 1951, the Khristo Botev Officers' Candidate School was located in a hilly region 700 meters north of Knyazhevo. The school has been in Knyazhevo since 1948 (See Attachment 1, No. 85). The buildings, which have a total usable area of 30,000 to 40,000 square meters, cover a surface of approximately 2,000 x 2,500 meters. Construction work was begun in 1938 and finished in 1950.
254. As of July 1951, there was an unidentified military school in Knyazhevo. Informant noted approximately 50 junior officers.
255. As of July 1951, there was a militia school for officer candidates and non-commissioned officers at Sofia:
- The school is located in Dondukov Street at the corner of Stalingrad Street (Attachment 1, No. 128); it occupies a 4-story building, formerly a tobacco warehouse, and has an area of 2,000 square meters;
 - The commanding officer is Colonel Gregor Popov [redacted] once an 50X1-HUM officer in the Royal Army, later fought in the Bulgarian partisan formations during World War II, never visited the USSR;

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[REDACTED]

d. The school has approximately 800 students. The courses last six months for officer candidates and nine months for non-commissioned officer candidates.

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256. As of July 1951, there was a Militia Radio-Telegraph School adjacent to the prison on Dimitur Petkov Street, Sofia [REDACTED] it occupies a 5-story building, formerly a railroad radio-telegraph school. Approximately 400 students are enrolled; courses last approximately nine months.

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257. As of July 1951, there was a political school for militia officers located in in what was formerly an American college [REDACTED] No precise details are known concerning the character of the school. Informant concluded that it must be a political indoctrination school for militia officers. Approximately 400-500 officers, junior officers, and captains are enrolled in the school; courses last six months.

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258. As of July 1951, there was a political school for the militia located at Sofia on the highway to Knyazhevo [REDACTED] This school was opened in 1949 and occupies what used to be a reform school; it is apparently attended by enlisted men and non-commissioned officers.

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Voenna Rampa (Military Railroad Station) in Sofia [REDACTED]

260. The station is located approximately 3,500 meters from the main railroad station in Sofia, on the line to Mezdra, and comprises:
- One 2-story building which is the station proper;
 - Five to seven wooden barracks, approximately 60 x 12 meters, for storage of unspecified materials; and
 - Depots for building materials, fuel tanks, and motor vehicles.
261. Personnel at the station includes both military and civilian workers. Guard duty is performed by the militia.
262. The station has eight tracks approximately 800-1,000 meters long. The main railroad station of Sofia is connected to this station by No. 3 track. Military troop trains are made up at the Voenna Rampa station.

Evacuation of the Zone Bordering on Yugoslavia [REDACTED]

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263. From 1949, the date of the first partial evacuation of the zone bordering on Yugoslavia, until July 1951, 130,000 persons are said to have been evacuated. At first, families and single persons, foreigners and natives who could not be completely trusted, were evacuated from the zone. Later, at the beginning of the summer of 1950, entire villages and regions were evacuated without discrimination. People thought that this mass evacuation was related to the immediate arrival of Soviet troops in the zone. [REDACTED]
264. The border zone in question has a varying depth of approximately two kilometers. [REDACTED]
- September 1950, at the Vidin railroad station, [REDACTED] transfer of women, old men, and children from motor vehicles to 30-35 boxcars, informant was struck by the absence in their groups of able-bodied men; such men had evidently been taken away previously;
 - November 1950, at the Kyustendil railroad station, [REDACTED] train of 30 boxcars filled with women, old men, and children; and
 - March 1951, at the Voenna Rampa in Sofia, on several successive days, informant saw trains in transit or in the station, filled with single persons or family groups consisting mostly of women, old men, and children. The only baggage these persons had was what they could carry by hand.
265. The people affected by the evacuation decrees, so far as was known, were collected out in the open in the region around Tutrakan, Silistra, and other unspecified localities in southern Dobrudzha. [REDACTED]

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Everyone had to provide for himself and had to use a tent, tables, etc., to construct some kind of shelter. The State furnished absolutely nothing and provided no employment for the people.

Border Zones and Entry Permits

266. As of July 1951, the zone bordering on Yugoslavia was divided into two strips of land: one strip, two kilometers deep, adjacent to the border, and the other a strip, 20 kilometers deep, east of the first strip. In order to enter the above zones, it is necessary to have a special permit issued by the militia or by State Security; but, while it is easy to enter the two kilometer zone, in order to enter the 20 kilometer zone, it is necessary to give detailed reasons for a travel request, and, in many cases, although the reasons are admittedly valid, the application is denied.²
267. As of July 1951, in order to enter the zone bordering on Greece, in the region south of Kurdzhali, it was necessary to have a special permit issued by the militia or by State Security. This is also true of the region south of Devin.
268. A special permit is necessary in order to enter the zone bordering on Turkey.

Recall to Service, Army Pay

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269. Recall of men to the services began in the autumn of 1949. Men are recalled for a period of 45 days training; in reality the period lasts 60-70-80 days. Young men of the class of 1920 up to the class whose members were recently discharged after completing their term of service were called for this training. Each man is assigned to the branch or specialty to which he previously belonged.
270. As of July 1951, pay in the Bulgarian Army was as follows:
- a. Soldiers: 180 leva per month, including the value of the cigarette ration, a military-political pamphlet, etc.; actually the soldier receives 50-60 leva per month;
 - b. Sergeant not in regular army: 55 leva per day;
 - c. Sergeant in regular army: 510 leva per day;
 - d. Sergeant major, all in regular army, 16,500 leva per month;
 - e. Staff sergeant: 18,200 leva per month;
 - f. Second lieutenant: 21,000 leva per month;
 - g. First lieutenant: 23,000 leva per month;
 - h. Captain: 28,000 leva per month;
 - i. Higher ranks: not known; and
 - j. Lieutenant generals: 35,000 leva per month

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